OLD ENGLAND.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1751. [N°. 360.]

GIL's Hiſtory appears to me
Political Anatomy,
A Caſe of Skeletons well done,
And Malefactors every one.
His ſharp and ſtrong Inciſion Pen
Hiſtorically cuts up Men,
And does with lucid Skill impart
Their inward Ails of Head and Heart.

MR. *Mathew Green* of the Cuſtom-houſe, Author of the *Spleen* (a Poem in which, according to a very ingenious modern Writer, there are more original Thoughts than in almoſt any other in any Language) has the Lines above quoted, in a witty Compariſon he makes betwixt the Hiſtories of Dr. *Gilbert Burnet* Biſhop of *Sarum*, and Mr. Archdeacon *Laurence Echard*. The Remembrance of them was revived in my Mind, upon ſeeing the Concluſion of the Biſhop's Hiſtory, juſt now printed in a ſmall Manual, and addreſſed to Men of all Orders and Degrees.

Tho' the Poet had in View the Characters thro' the Biſhop's whole Hiſtory, which are uſually drawn with great Freedom, often with much Acrimony, and ſeldom with any Portion of Delicacy, I could not help thinking, that in this Concluſion alone, which he calls his *dying Speech*, enough might be found to exempify the Right Reverend Hiſtorian's Skill in *Political Anatomy*. Let my Readers conſider the following Sample, in his *Addreſs to our Princes*.

"I have had the Honour to be admitted to much free Converſation with five of our Sovereigns; King *Charles* the Second, King *James* the Second, King *William* the Third, Queen *Mary* and Queen *Anne*. King *Charles*'s Behaviour was a Thing never enough to be commended. He was a perfectly well-bred Man, eaſy of Acceſs, free in his Diſcourſe, and ſweet in his whole Deportment. This was managed with great Art, and it covered bad Deſigns. It was of ſuch Uſe to him, that it may teach all ſucceeding Princes, of what Advantage an Eaſineſs of Acceſs, an obliging Behaviour may be. This preſerved him. It often diſarmed thoſe Reſentments, which his ill Conduct in every Thing, both public and private, poſſeſſed all thinking People with very early, and all ſorts of People at laſt: And yet none could go to him, but they were in a great meaſure ſoftened before they left him. It looked like a Charm that could hardly be reſiſted: Yet there was no Good-nature under that, nor was there any Truth in him.

"King *James* had great Application to Buſineſs, tho' without a right Underſtanding. That Application gave him a Reputation 'till he took Care to throw it off. If he had not come after King *Charles*, he would have paſt for a Prince of a ſweet Temper, and eaſy of Acceſs.

"King *William* was the Reverſe of all this. He was ſcarce acceſſible, and was always cold and ſilent. He minded Affairs abroad ſo much, and was ſo ſet on the War, that he ſcarce thought of his Government at home. This raiſed a general Diſguſt, which was improved by Men of ill Deſigns, ſo that it perplexed all his Affairs, and he could ſcarce ſupport himſelf at home, while he was the Admiration of all abroad.

"Queen *Mary* was affable, chearful and lively, ſpoke much, and yet under great Reſerves, minded Buſineſs, and came to underſtand it well. She kept cloſe to Rules, chiefly to thoſe ſet her by the King; and ſhe charmed all that came near her.

"Queen *Anne* is eaſy of Acceſs, and hears every Thing very gently; but opens herſelf to ſo few, and is ſo cold and general in her Anſwers, that People ſoon find that the chief Application is to be made to her Miniſters and Favourites, who in their Turns have an entire Credit and full Power with her. She has laid down the Splendor of a Court too much, and eats privately, ſo that, except on *Sundays*, and a few Hours twice or thrice a Week at Night in the Drawing-Room, ſhe appears ſo little, that her Court is as it were abandoned. Out of all theſe Princes Conduct, and from their Succeſſes in their Affairs, it is evident what ought to be the Meaſures of a wiſe and good Prince, who would govern the Nation happily and gloriouſly."

Two of theſe five Sketches, thoſe of King *Charles* and King *William*, are drawn in very harſh Lines; and a third, the fifth in Order, in ſuch Strokes as indicate a ſort of Contempt for the Subject of it, tho' ſhe was his reigning Sovereign at the very Time of his employing the hiſtorical Pencil. Queen *Mary* is indeed blamed only for her Reſerve, and K. *James* for what was rather his Infelicity than his Fault; his Want of Underſtanding, and the Diſadvantage of coming after a Brother of ſweeter Addreſs and greater Affability. But upon the whole, a Perſon, who had never read more of the Biſhop's Hiſtory, would naturally conclude, that a Man who ſpoke with ſo little Reſpect of five Sovereigns, with whom he was cotemporary, who had admitted him to much free Converſation, and ſome of them had ſhewn a great Concern for his Intereſt, would not be very delicate in regard to other Characters, with whom his Promotions and the Favours of the Court, had given him a ſort of Right to put himſelf upon an Equality.

It is partly on Account of this Freedom in the Drawing of Characters, and partly for the Want of Art in the Plan and Style of his Hiſtory, that a great deal of very harſh Cenſure has been paſſed on the poſthumous Labour of this active and diligent Prelate. But ought we not to conſider, now that Work has been ſo long extant, as to have worn off all the Surprize that attended it's firſt Appearance, whether it was not in reality rather owing to the Impatience of Mankind at the Hearing plain Truth delivered of Perſons whom they had been taught to revere, and with whom perhaps they were often allied either in Blood or Intereſt, than to any Want of Truth in the Hiſtory itſelf, that Mankind were ſo alarmed and irritated at this poſthumous Publication. The Biſhop himſelf was ſenſible, how much the Prejudices of Men would bear againſt him, when he ordered, that this Picture of the Age he had lived in, ſhould not be ſuffered to appear 'till ſeven Years after his Death.

We are naturally much better pleaſed with ſuch Repreſentations of thoſe for whom we have either Affection or Eſteem, as the ſame Poet in the latter Part of his Epigram has aſcribed to the Hiſtory of the Rev. Archdeacon:

LAURENCE proceeds another Way,
And well-dreſs'd Figures does diſplay,
His Characters are all in Fleſh,
Their Hands are fair, their Faces freſh;
And from his ſweetning Art derive
A better Scent than when alive:
He Wax-work made to pleaſe the Sons,
Whoſe Fathers were GIL's Skeletons.

Not that the Malignity of Mankind is not ſuch in general, that Satire gives it more Pleaſure than Panegyric. But the Names with which the Biſhop makes free, are uſually of ſuch Conſequence, that ſometimes the whole Nation, almoſt always a whole Party, are pre-engaged on the oppoſite Side of the Queſtion. Truth, under theſe Circumſtances, is generally unwelcome, and often quite intoilerable; but it is her conſtant Fortune notwithſtanding to buoy up at laſt, when Prepoſſeſſions are all ſubſided.

I do not take upon me to affirm, that Truth will at laſt be found the predominant Ingredient in the Biſhop's Hiſtory; but I will venture to declare my Opinion, that he aimed, as much as he was able, to write under her Direction. Perhaps he had a better Opinion of his own Penetration than it really deſerved, and therefore ſometimes viewed Things in another Light than they ought to have appeared in. Perhaps he was over credulous, which muſt occaſion him to be often the Dupe both of himſelf and others. But nothing of this can in general affect that ſmall Part of his Work, which now appears ſeparately, and which conſiſts rather of Judgments and Councils, than of hiſtorical Sketches. I am therefore of the ſame Opinion, as the Editor tells us, many worthy Perſons have been, That Men of very differing Parties have agreed in approving this dying Speech of the Biſhop. In a Word, "If the alarming Truths, ſo ſolemnly here laid home to the Conſciences of Men, can have any Tendency to awaken, in the riſing Generation, a Senſe of Religion, Virtue, or public Spirit, no Means of obtaining ſo deſireable an End ought to be neglected." It is with a Deſire to promote this End, that I ſhall in this Paper tranſcribe a few more Paſſages from the ſame Manual, confining myſelf at preſent to the ſame Head of Addreſs to Princes.

"The firſt, the moſt eſſential, and moſt indiſpenſible Rule for a King is, to ſtudy the Intereſt of the Nation, to be ever in it, and to be always purſuing it. This will lay in for him ſuch a Degree of Confidence, that he will be ever ſafe with his People, when they feel they are ſafe in him. No Part of our Story ſhews this more viſibly than Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, in which the true Intereſt of the Nation was conſtantly purſued: And this was ſo well underſtood by all, that every Thing elſe was forgiven her and her Miniſters both.

"A Prince, that would command the Affections and Purſes of Perſons of this Nation, muſt not ſtudy to ſtretch his Prerogative, or be uneaſy under the Reſtraints of Law. As ſoon as this Humour ſhews itſelf, he muſt expect, that a Jealouſy of him, and an uneaſy Oppoſition to him, will follow thro' the whole Courſe of his Reign. Whereas, if he governs well, Parliaments will truſt him as much as a wiſe Prince will deſire to be truſted; and will ſupply him in every War that is neceſſary, either for their own Preſervation, or the Preſervation of thoſe Allies with whom mutual Intereſt and Leagues unite him.

"One of the moſt deteſtable and the fooliſheſt Maxims with relation to our Government, is to keep up Parties and a Rivalry among them; to ſhift and change Miniſters, and to go from one Party to another, as they can be brought in their Turns to offer the Prince more Money, or to give him more Authority. Nothing creates to a Prince ſuch a Confidence as a conſtant and clear Firmneſs and Steadineſs of Government, with an unblemiſhed Integrity in all his Profeſſions; and nothing will create a more univerſal Dependence on him, than when it is viſible he ſtudies to allay the Heats of Parties, and to reconcile them to one another. This will demonſtrate, that he loves his People, and that he has no ill Deſigns of his own.

"A Prince, who would be well ſerved, ought to ſeek out among his Subjects the beſt and moſt capable of the Youth, and ſee to their good Education at home and abroad. He ſhould ſend them to travel, and order his Miniſters abroad to keep ſuch for ſome Time about them, and to ſend them from Court to Court to learn their Language, and obſerve their Tempers. If but Twelve ſuch were conſtantly kept on an Allowance of 250 *l.* a Year, the whole Expence of this would riſe but to 3000 *l.* a Year. By this inconſiderable Charge, a Prince might have a conſtant Nurſery for a wiſe and able Miniſtry. But thoſe ought to be well-choſen; none ought to pretend to the Nomination; it ought to riſe from the Motion of the honeſteſt and moſt diſintereſted of all his Miniſters to the Prince in Secret.

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" As great a Care ought to be had in the Nominations of the Chaplains of his Miniſters abroad, that there may be a Breed of worthy Clergymen, who have large Thoughts and great Notions from a more enlarged View of Mankind and of the World.

" If a Prince would have all that ſerve him grateful and true to him, he muſt ſtudy to find out who are the propereſt and worthieſt Men capable of Employments, and prevent their Applications, and ſurpriſe them with beſtowing good Poſts unſought, and raiſing them higher as they ſerve well.

" Frequent Progreſſes round the Nation, ſo divided, that once in ſeven, eight, or ten Years the chief Places of it might be gone thro', would recommend a Prince wonderfully to the People; eſpecially, if he were gentle and affable, and would ſo manage his Progreſs, that it ſhould not be a Charge to any, by refuſing to accept of Entertainments from any Perſon whatſoever: For the accepting theſe only from ſuch as could eaſily bear the Charge of it, would be an affronting of others, who, being of equal Rank, tho' not of equal Eſtates, would likewiſe deſire to treat the Prince. So to make a Progreſs every where acceptable, and no where chargeable, the ſure Method would be, according to the eſtabliſhed Rule of the Houſhold, for the Prince to carry the travelling Wardrobe with him, and to take ſuch Houſes in the Way, as are moſt convenient for him; but to entertain himſelf and his Court there, and have a Variety of Tables for ſuch as may come to attend on him.

" On this Queen *Mary* had ſet her Heart, if ſhe had lived to ſee Peace in her Days. By this Means a Prince may ſee and be ſeen by his People. He may know ſome Men that deſerve to be diſtinguiſhed, of whom otherwiſe he would never have heard: And he may learn, and redreſs the Grievances of his People, preventing all Parliamentary Complaints, except for ſuch Matters as cannot be cured but by a Remedy in Parliament. Methods like theſe would make a Prince become the Idol of his People."

This Day is publiſhed,

(Price One Shilling)

Particularly recommended to the Peruſal of all true Lovers of old Britiſh Liberty *and* Hunting,

Two Hiſtorical Accounts of the Making,

I. NEW-FOREST in *Hampſhire*,

By *WILLIAM* the Conqueror; and

II. RICHMOND NEW PARK in *Surry*,

By *CHARLES* the Firſt.

CONTAINING,

I. An Enquiry into the Origin of *Foreſts, Chaces, Purlieus, Warrens*, and *Parks*, and the cruel and unjuſt Laws that were firſt made for the Government of thoſe Places.

Some Account of the Reigns of the Kings, from *William* I. to *Edward* I. ſo far as relates to Foreſt Laws, and that of obtaining the two Great Charters.

II. The Hiſtory of the Oppoſition that was raiſed againſt making the *Park*, and the Troubles that immediately enſued. Extracted from Lord *Clarendon*, and other Hiſtorians.

An Account of the Privileges the Subjects enjoy'd after the Park was made, to the Time of putting in Execution certain Meaſures for ſhutting it up.

Addreſs'd to the CITIZENS of *London*.

And adorned with a VIEW of *Richmond* PARK.

Unleſs Corruption firſt deject the Pride
And guardian Vigour of the Free-born Soul,
All crude Attempts of Violence are vain:
For firm within, and while at Heart untouch'd,
Ne'er yet by Force was FREEDOM *overcome.*

THOMPSON.

Printed for M. COOPER in *Pater-noſter Row.*

LONDON.

It is ſaid that ſeveral Men of War are actually ordered to be got ready for Sea by the latter End of March; probably only to relieve thoſe now in the Weſt-Indies.——Tho' ſome pretend that they are deſtined for the Baltick.

The Hon. Houſe of Commons have given Leave to the Right Hon. the Lord Ellibank to viſit his Brother Alexander Murray, Eſq; committed as mentioned in our laſt; and ſince, to his Siſter, a Nurſe, &c. he being very dangerouſly ill, under the Care of Dr. Lamond.

We hear that ſeveral Queries, reflecting on the Hon. Houſe of Commons, were found on Monday under the Knockers of ſeveral Doors, and in the Key Hole of Weſtminſter Hall Gate.

A Bill will be brought into Parliament this Seſſions for the better cleanſing, lighting and watching the Pariſhes of St. Andrew Holborn, above the Bars, St. George the Martyr, St. George Bloomſbury, and others therein mentioned.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Belford to be Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, in the room of General Borgard, deceaſed; Major Michelſon, to be Lieutetant Colonel; and Capt. Williamſon to be Major in the ſaid Regiment.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Pomfret has appointed Richard Adams, Gent. to be Deputy Keeper of Hyde Park.

The Company of Pariſh Clerks intend to apply to Parliament this Seſſion for a Bill to make ſeveral Amendments in the Weekly and Yearly Bills.

Two fine Streets are ſhortly intended to be built in the Pariſh of St. George, Bloomsbury: one of which is to run in a direct Line from Great Ruſſel-ſtreet down to St. Giles's; and the other in a direct Line from King-ſtreet to Oxford Road.

Laſt Saturday a general Court Martial ſat in the Privy-Gardens, when a private Centinal was tried for deſerting from ſeveral Regiments, and thereby defrauding each Regiment of the inliſting Money, for which an Order is come down to the Savoy for his being ſhot in Hyde Park.

Laſt Week dièd at Bath, after a long Paralytick Diſorder, Dr. Hall, Phyſician to the Charterhouſe, and lately one of the Phyſicians to St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

The Candidates to ſucceed him as Phyſician to the Charterhouſe, are Dr. Akenſide of Hampſtead, Dr. Morton, and Dr. Mortimer.

We are informed that 4000 l. is already ſubſcrib'd to the new Hoſpital for Lunaticks. And at Meeting of the Subſcribers it has been agreed to take in Patients without any Expence.

We hear from Dotton, near Black Torrington in Devonſhire, of a very inhuman Murder lately committed there; a Farmer going into an Alehouſe Kitchen, without any Provocation, began to be very abuſive to the Company who were drinking there; upon which he was turned out of the Kitchen, when he ſwore he would kill the firſt Man who came out of the Houſe: No body regarding this, the Company left him without, and went back into the Kitchen. Soon after a Perſon who had been drinking in another Room, and had not been concerned in the Quarrel, coming out into the Yard met the Farmer, who, after ſome Words had paſſed between them, drew a Knife, and ſtabbed him in the Breaſt, and drawing it out again ſtabbed him in two other Parts of the Body, which killed the unhappy Perſon upon the Spot; by this Time the Houſe being alarmed, the Farmer was ſeized, and the next Day committed to Exeter Jail.

Thurſday was brought before Mr. Alderman Whitaker at Guildhall, from Wood-ſtreet Compter, Joſeph Burrows, to be re-examined, upon a Charge againſt him for feloniouſly uttering and publiſhing as true, two forged Notes or Draughts, for Payment of Money, and thereby defrauding Sir Joſeph Hankey and Comp. of Twenty Pounds and upwards, knowing the ſame to be forged and counterfeited; and upon the Examination of Witneſſes, and his own Confeſſion, he was committed to Newgate, and the proper Parties entered into a Recognizance to proſecute him, at the next Seſſions.

Laſt Week John Harris was commited to the Poultry Compter, by Alderman Chitty, for publiſhing a counterfeit Bill of Exchange for 24 l. drawn upon Mr. Stephen Winthorp, an eminent Merchant in Walbrook,

On Saturday laſt the Houſe of Alexander Adams, in Chamber-ſtreet, Upper Shadwell, was ſearched for coining Halfpence, where a proper Perſon ſeiz'd all the Coining Tools and ſome bad Halfpence. The ſame was done at the Houſe of John Mickenalley, a Goldſmith next Door to the Blue Laſt in Three Colt-ſtreet, Limehouſe, when Joſeph Graham of Ratcliff Highway, well known by keeping a Green-ſtall, and commonly called the Polony Man, and Elizabeth Mickenally, were taken and carried before Juſtice Berry, who committed them for further Examination, and diligent Search is making after Adams and Mickenalley, and ſeveral others concerned. The Furnaces of both Houſes were very hot. 'Tis ſuppoſed ſome Scores of Pounds worth have been made by thoſe People, they having carried on the Trade, in different Parts of the Town, for ſome Years.

Extract of a Letter from Oxford, Feb. 8.

" Laſt Wedneſday Evening, between Six and Seven o'Clock, a Gentleman was ſtopt in his Way from Abingdon, about a Mile from this City, by a ſingle Highwayman, who took from him his Gold Watch and about twelve Guineas. He then made the Gentleman diſmount and walk away, leaving his Horſe behind, and when he was at ſome Diſtance the Highway ſlipt off the Bridle, and whipt the Horſe along the Road after his Maſter. Next Morning he was taken at an Inn in Abingdon (where he had ſtaid all Night) with the Money in his Pocket, and the Watch was found on the Teſter of the Bed where he lay. He was committed to Reading Jail by the Name of George Huſſey, and is known to belong to a Company of Gamblers, who prey in this Part of the Country."

Laſt Week as Mr. Herbert, of Oxford, was coming to Town in a Poſt Chaiſe, he was attacked by a ſingle Highwayman, who robbed him of his Watch and three Guineas: He was masked, and well mounted on a black Gelding. The ſame Fellow robbed ſeveral Perſons on Hounſlow Heath, particular Mr. Idair, a Domeſtic of the Duke of Norfolk's, from whom he took a Watch and ſeventeen Shillings in Money. He alſo robbed Mr. Pike, a Farmer at Twickenham, near the Duke of Argyle's Houſe, of a Purſe and four Guineas; but the Town of Colnbrook being alarmed of this new Adventurer, ſent ſeveral Perſons, armed with Guns and Piſtols, to conduct ſome Gentlemen in Poſt Chaiſes over the Heath with Safety; on which he diſappeared, and made off towards Datchet. He was on Saturday laſt taken on Bagſhot Heath, in robbing George Bludworth, Eſq; by ſome Farmers' Servants, who were ploughing in a Field, who knocked him off his Horſe as he was endeavouring to get thro' a Gate. He proves to be a young Fellow of great Reſolution, and was a Cabinet-maker by Trade. He is committed to Jail, in order to be tried at the next Aſſizes.

Monday the Ten Malefactors under Sentence of Death were carried from Newgate to Tyburn, in four Carts, and all behaved in a decent Manner. Field's Legs were chained together, for fear his Brother Bruiſers ſhould reſcue him.

A Hearſe attended at the Place of Execution for the Body of Parſons, which conveyed him to an Undertaker's on Snow-hill, in order to be interred. A little before his Death, he ordered a Diamond Mourning Ring, of Ten Guineas Value, to be made, with the following Inſcription, *William Parſons, Ob.* 11*th Feb.* 1750-1, *Ætat.* 33. The Motto was, *When this you ſee, Remember me*, which Ring he preſented to a certain young Lady as the laſt token of his Affection for her.

On Monday Morning betwixt Six and Seven o'Clock, a Hearſe and four Horſes were ſeized by two Riding Officers, about a Mile from Shoreham in Suſſex, aſſiſted by ſome Soldiers, on an Information of ſome run Goods that were concealed in it; but the Driver, who had on a black Cloak with a Mourning Hatband, and a Fellow on it dreſſed like an Undertaker's Man, told the Officers they had the Body of a Gentleman, who they were carrying to London to lie in State at an Undertakers, they inſiſted on an Examination, and to their great Surprize found a large Coffin covered with Black, in which the Corps turned out to be a large Quantity of Gold and Silver French Lace, and ſeveral Pieces of Cambricks, and a Shell by it filled with Tea, which they took as a good Prize and conducted it ſafe to the Cuſtomhouſe at Shoreham, there to lie in State 'till they can with Safety convey it to London.

Mrs. Keith's Corpſe was removed from her Huſband's Houſe in May-Fair, the Middle of October 1749, to an Apothecary's in South-Audley Street, where ſhe lies in a Room hung with Mourning, and is to continue there 'till Mr. Keith can attend her Funeral.——Several Perſons belonging to Churches and Chapels, together with many others, ſuppoſing the Marriages at May-Fair New Chapel detrimental to their Intereſt, have made it their Buſineſs to rave and clamour, but in ſuch a Manner as not to deſerve an Anſwer, becauſe every thing they have ſaid tends only to expoſe their own Ignorance and Malice, in the Opinion of People of good Senſe and Underſtanding.—The Way to Mr. Keith's Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the End of St. James's-Street, and down Charges-Street, and turn on the Left-Hand. The Marriages (together with a Licence on a Five Shilling Stamp, and Certificate) are carried on for a Guinea as uſual, any Time 'till Four in the Afternoon, by another regular Clergyman, at Mr. Keith's Little Chapel in May-Fair, near Hyde-Park Corner, oppoſite the Great Chapel, and within Ten Yards of it. There is a Porch at the Door like a Country-Church Porch.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Feb. 4. We have an Account from Greenock in Scotland, that on Tueſday laſt a Duel was fought betwixt Lieutenant Legg, one of Col. Rich's Regiment, and William Ruſſel, Eſq; Engineer in the Train of Artillery, when the latter was left dead on the Spot.

This Day are publiſhed,

SEA Diſeaſes; Or, a Treatiſe of their Nature, Cauſes, and Cure: Alſo an Eſſay of bleeding in Fevers.

Eſſays on ſeveral Parts of the Animal Oeconomy: 1ſt, Of the Quantity of Blood in the Human Body. 2d. Of the Velocity of the Blood. 3d. Of the Force of the Heart in driving the Blood through the whole Body. 4th. Of Animal Secretion, and 5th. of Muſcular Motion. By JAMES KEILL, M. D. The Fourth Edition, corrected and enlarged. To which is added, A Diſſertation concerning the Force of the Heart. Alſo Statical Obſervations, explained and compared with Sanctorius's Aphoriſms.

The Hiſtory of the *Lateral Operation*; Or, an Account of the Method of Extracting a Stone, by making a Wound near the great Perinæum of the Os Iſchium, through the Common Integuments and Levator Ani, into the Side of the Bladder without touching the Urethra, Proſtrate Glands, Veſiculæ Seminales, or any other of the Urinary or Seminal Veſſels; firſt attempted by *Frere Jacques*, in France, and afterwards ſucceſsfully performed by Profeſſor *Rau*, in Holland; with a Poſtſcript, concerning the Introduction and Improvement of this Method here in London, by *James Douglas*, M. D.

An Appendix to the Hiſtory of the *Lateral Operation* for the Stone containing Mr. Chefelden's preſent Method of performing it. By *James Douglas*, M. D.

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SO destructive to the Constitution, and ruinous not only to the unhappy Individual labouring under them, by draining away the Radical Moisture or very Essence of Life, and inducing Consumptions, Nervous Disorders, &c. but to Posterity also, inasmuch as those afflicted with such Gleetings, if not wholy disabled, as very many are, from propagating their Species, are yet render'd incapable of begetting any other than puny, miserable, and short-liv'd Issue.

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Note, This fam'd Balsamic Electuary is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's (Mr. Radford being deceased) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles against the East-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balsamic Electuary. No Letters answer'd unless Post-paid.

The So-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriacal Melancholy* in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, so as never to return again, be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as remedying the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, ill Fumes, sour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneasiness in the Bowels; which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spi and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, almost innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these so much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions, at large.

To Persons of either Sex,

Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: This occasioned a Physician, who employed his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which, after he had experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Ailments might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients soon finds all Numbness, Deadness, and shaking, or Resolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, and this, though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard drinking, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wished for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, and the Palsy and all Paralitick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and others.

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

Son in-Law to the late Mr JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life-time chiefly managed his Business)*

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CONTINUES to Sell, in the same Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared (at the lowest Prices) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c. may set their Servants or Labourers to Paint their Houses, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he gives with his Colours.

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WHereas Many Persons Under *Venereal*, & GLEET Disorders, Are At a Loss for a Cure, The PRACTICAL SCHEME, Shews a Person (At One View) their OWN CASE, & its *Private Cure*, without the *Common* CHARGES of Physick, Or Knowledge of Any One, NO SYMPTOM being Left Unexplained. TRAVELLERS Cannot be Cured any Other Way: And, For Persons, who are Taking Any *Venereal*, or GLEET *Medicines*, Such Medicines will *Cure* them, a Great Deal Above AS SOON AGAIN, by the Direction of this *SCHEME*, Which is GIVEN GRATIS, in LONG-ACRE.

The QUAKER's MAGAZINE.

This MAGAZINE *doth not* THY View *Accept*, *Like unto* Common Cooks, *with Meat* TWICE *Roast*, *For*, *What Before* THY *View*, *is Here* NOW *Laid*, *Are Things*, NO MAGAZINE, *'ere Yet*, HAS SAID. *For*, WE *do Here Foretell*, *Like Cunning* Gypsies, MORE *than of* SUN, *or* MOON, *will be* ECLIPSED. *But*, *If by Chance*, WE *should in* OUR *Astrology Tell* FALSE, *Let This at Least*, *be* OUR *Apology*, *That*, *Since* WE *don't in Writing*, SWEAR *a* Tittle, WE *be Excused*, *If Chance*, WE LIE *a Little*.—For, *Should Every One be* HANG'D, *hath* Told a LIE, FRIEND, *What wou'd then become of* THEE, *and* I? *This is Quite* NEW, *The* Present Time *it's* DATE *is*, *And*, Nothing *Costs*, *For*, THEE *may'st have it* GRATIS.

At Mr. *Burchell's*, At the ANODYNE NECKLACE, in LONG-ACRE, *Drury-Lane*, *London*.

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LONDON: Printed for J. PURSER, in *Red-Lion Court*, *Fleet-street*. Where Advertisements, and Letters to the Author, are taken in.